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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART V. SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Section 1 - Overview of South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and Regional Special Programmes

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

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5.1 OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST AND REGIONAL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

General

1. The main focus for UNHCR in this region during the period under review continued to be the precarious situation in Afghanistan, which exerted a strong influence on UNHCR activities in Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and increasingly in the Central Asian States, mainly Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

2. While large numbers of Afghan refugees returned home in 1992 following the change of regime in Afghanistan, continued instability in the country resulted in much lower than expected returns from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1993. In fact, the escalation of fighting in Kabul since 1 January 1994 has resulted in the internal displacement of populations to relatively safer areas in Afghanistan, and forced some 40,000 Afghans to seek asylum in neighbouring Pakistan.

3. On a more positive note, an increasing awareness among neighbouring countries, who stand most affected by population movements stemming from the current political and security situation in Afghanistan, has contributed to the enhancement of preventive diplomacy. UNHCR has, within its mandate, supported these moves through Tripartite Commissions on Repatriation, with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan on the one hand, and with Tajikistan and Afghanistan on the other. It is hoped that neighbouring countries will continue to use their political influence and goodwill to contain the latest state of civil warfare in Afghanistan so that UNHCR and other United Nations agencies can proceed with the tasks entrusted to them by the international community, in particular for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Should preventive measures taken fail, the lack of commitment to funding humanitarian programmes in the region continue, this will only exacerbate current fears that the regional crisis in South West and Central Asia in 1994 will persist and lead to increased human suffering and displacement of populations.

4. The UNHCR programme of assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Central Asia has been defined primarily as a preventive operation. Regional Governments, especially the Government of Tajikistan, have stated that the presence of UNHCR field staff in the places of origin of refugees and internally displaced persons contributed to stabilizing an otherwise volatile situation and has assisted local communities in the post-conflict phase. The UNHCR presence is part of a larger operation comprising the peacemaking, peace-keeping and humanitarian components of the United Nations. As such, it integrates approaches to prevention, relief and humanitarian assistance, and lasting solutions.

5. Some 27,000 Tajik refugees in northern Afghanistan have repatriated voluntarily since early 1993, 18,000 of whom with UNHCR assistance. The start of the first round of the inter-Tajik Talks in Moscow on 5 May 1994, as well as their continuation in June 1994 in Tehran augurs well for a political solution to the Tajik crisis and should provide greater opportunities for Tajik refugees in northern Afghanistan to return home in 1994.

6. When hostilities started in Yemen in May 1994, the camp at Al Koud (some 50 km east of Aden), where an estimated 6,000 Somali refugees were accommodated, was caught in the crossfire being close to the front line. In addition, some 3,000 Somali refugees were stranded in Aden. UNHCR mounted an emergency response designed at evacuating the refugees to safer areas within Yemen and providing relief assistance.

Repatriation to Afghanistan

7. Continued instability and periodic outbreaks of fighting in Kabul resulted in a somewhat lower rate of return than initially anticipated in 1993. Although the continued insecurity in some areas of Afghanistan and the evacuation of UNHCR staff from Kabul and a number of field locations prevents UNHCR from actively promoting repatriation, it is recognized that some refugees will decide to return regardless of conditions. Additional details are provided in the section on Regional Special Programmes (see paragraphs 37-39 below).

Afghanistan

8. The escalation of fighting in Kabul since 1 January 1994 compelled tens of thousands of families to flee the city for the relative safety of the countryside. UNHCR, as part of a joint United Nations response, is assisting with the provision of relief supplies for displaced families, including tents, blankets and kitchen sets. As the conflict in Kabul continues, there is the potential for continued population displacement. UNHCR maintains a small stock of pre-positioned relief supplies which will facilitate the Office's response to future crises.

9. As the situation in Tajikistan stabilizes, the outlook for increased repatriation from northern Afghanistan during the summer months is encouraging. It is hoped that initiatives currently underway will provide greater opportunities for Tajik refugees to return home in 1994. Following the return of 15,624 individuals in 1993, 2,456 returned in the first five months of this current year. Following an assessment in April 1994 the population of Sakhi camp in Mazar-i-Sharif has been reduced to some 18,000 refugees. UNHCR continues to have difficulty in gaining access to an estimated 15,000 Tajik refugees in Kunduz province.

Central Asia

10. Close to 10 per cent (500,000 persons) of the total population of Tajikistan became displaced as a result of intense fighting in the southern and eastern regions of the country. Of those, some 60,000 crossed into northern Afghanistan. Since the launching, in January 1993, of the UNHCR emergency operation in Tajikistan, some 90 per cent of the internally displaced population and some 50 per cent of the refugees have returned to their areas of origin. In May 1994, around 25,000 internally displaced persons remained in Gorno-Badakhshan province in eastern Tajikistan, as well as 18,000 and 15,000 Tajik refugees in the Balkh and Kunduz provinces of Afghanistan, respectively. The start in Moscow on 5 May 1994 of the first round of the Inter-Tajik Talks, as well as their continuation in June 1994 in Tehran augurs well for a political solution to the Tajik crisis. Both parties to the talks view the resolution of problems relating to refugees and internally displaced persons as crucial to the successful outcome of these negotiations.

11. Though the country continues to undergo difficulties both politically and economically, the presence of UNHCR field officers in areas of return in Khatlon Province has ensured some measure of stability. The 3,000 Tajik refugees who sought asylum in Kyrgyzstan are now in a position to achieve a durable solution to their plight through their integration into the socio-economic fabric of that country. A housing reconstruction grant is also planned for implementation in 1994 for some 10,000 Tajik refugees in Kazakhstan. In Turkmenistan, several hundred Tajik refugees who arrived in late 1992 have expressed their desire to repatriate. They will need assistance with transport back to their areas of habitual residence in Tajikistan.

12. UNHCR's programme requirements in Tajikistan are primarily based on the need for the rehabilitation of some 17,000 houses for returnees and internally displaced persons in order to support the return movement and reintegration process. Materials for 6,000 units were procured by UNHCR in 1993. In the same year, funds were provided to the Government of Tajikistan for procurement of materials for 1,000 units and an in-kind contribution of building materials for 1,100 houses was provided to UNHCR by the Government of Sweden. Due to political, economic, financial and infrastructural problems in the Russian Federation and other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, materials for only 3,800 units have been delivered so far. The remaining portion of the 1993 procurement of shelter material is expected to be completed by the end of July 1994, now that the bottlenecks relating to rail transport in the Russian Federation have been resolved. Materials for the remaining 9,000 units will be procured in 1994 subject to the availability of funds.

13. In 1993 UNHCR appealed for $ 19.5 million of which an initial allocation of $ 2,337,000 was made from the Emergency Fund and $ 12.4 million were received in the form of contributions, including a loan of $ 5 million from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA). In May 1994, a new inter-agency appeal for $ 14.9 million was launched. It is hoped that most of the shelter and water projects as well as some QIPs will have been implemented by the end of 1994 provided the required funding is assured. If such implementation is possible, UNHCR hopes to reduce its staff and phase out of the operation by the middle of 1995. If the critical funding situation prevails and programme priorities are not met in 1994, a programme reassessement will be necessary towards the last quarter of 1994.

Pakistan

14. By 31 December 1993, the registered Afghan refugee population in Pakistan totalled 1,477,000. During the same year 132,627 refugees repatriated under UNHCR's auspices. Compared to the 1992 large scale repatriation, the following year saw a considerable reduction in the repatriation movement as a result of the precarious security situation in Afghanistan. At the same time, some 40,000 new arrivals sought asylum in Pakistan during 1993 and benefit from WFP/UNHCR assistance in refugee villages in the North West Frontier Province. The initial planning figure for returns in 1994 is 100,000 persons.

15. UNHCR and the Government of Pakistan will continue in 1994 and 1995 to scale down the 14 year old care and maintenance programme. This exercise should lead eventually to a progressive reduction of assistance budgets and administrative costs. In order to implement this new approach, UNHCR will initiate a dialogue

with concerned donors and United Nations development-oriented agencies who are assisting the local population, on the possibilities of including Afghan refugees in their national assistance programmes.

Islamic Republic of Iran

16. According to Government figures, as of the end of 1993, some 2,495,000 refugees were hosted in the Islamic Republic of Iran, comprising 1,850,000 Afghans and 645,000 Iraqis. During the same year 337,500 Afghans had returned to their home country under the UNHCR Afghan Repatriation Programme.

17. As of June 1993, several thousand Iraqi Shiites sought asylum in Iran. This influx is continuing, albeit on a reduced scale.

18. For 1994, the Tripartite Repatriation Commission, composed of representatives from the Governments of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and UNHCR, agreed to extend the UNHCR repatriation assistance to an initial planning figure of 300,000 Afghan refugees who would be willing to return to relatively peaceful areas in western Afghanistan. Preparations are also being made for the repatriation of Iraqi Kurds who may express the desire to return to northern Iraq.

19. With the closure, in 1993, of the rural settlements hosting the Afghan refugees, most of the remaining refugee population is scattered in 22 provinces of the country with the majority living in towns where occasional working opportunities are offered. Most of the 60,000 assisted Iraqi refugees are hosted in rural settlements and have free access to the labour market provided by the surrounding villages and farms.

20. In 1993, and the first part of 1994 UNHCR, in cooperation with the Iranian Government, expanded its presence throughout the country by operating four Sub-Offices in the border areas.

Iraq

21. Within the framework of the United Nations humanitarian programme for Iraq, UNHCR has undertaken to assist Iraqi returnees from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and the Syrian Arab Republic. Moreover, UNHCR is performing its traditional protection and assistance functions with regard to Iranian refugees in the northern governorates as well as in Al Anbar, Missan and Wassit governorates. The Office is also extending its protection and assistance to other categories of persons who fulfil the requirements under the scope of its statute.

22. The difficult economic situation and the increasing tension in the northern governorates combined with the limited human resources and the absence of an implementing partner in the central and southern governorates have generated some delays in the implementation of UNHCR programmes for both returnees and refugees.

23. With regard to the repatriation movements originally planned in 1993, it is hoped that the ongoing negotiations UNHCR is undertaking with the Governments of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran will produce a consensus on the timing and

the conditions of return of some 10,000 Iranian refugees living in Al Tash camp and a similar number of Iraqi refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran who have elected to repatriate.

24. UNHCR will continue to place emphasis on improving the living conditions of the refugees while attempting to create conditions for their repatriation and possibly for other durable solutions, notably resettlement in third countries.

Saudi Arabia

25. At 31 December 1993, the Rafha refugee camp hosted 22,456 refugees, representing different segments of the southern Iraqi population which was granted refuge in Saudi Arabia in the aftermath of the Iraq-Kuwait crisis. The assistance provided to the refugee population by the Saudi authorities includes food, water, sanitation, shelter, health care, education and other services.

26. UNHCR's presence in Saudi Arabia is geared towards exercising its traditional protection mandate and exploring durable solutions, notably the resettlement of cases fulfilling the requirements under current criteria and procedures. More than 7,000 persons have so far been accepted for resettlement in 30 countries, mainly Australia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand, the Nordic countries, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States of America. Moreover, by the end of February 1994, UNHCR had facilitated the return of 1,336 persons, bringing the total number of Iraqi refugees who have returned voluntarily to their home country since June 1991 to 2,328.

Algeria

27. The opening in January 1994 of a Field Office in Tamanrasset has improved UNHCR's ability to provide assistance to refugees from Mali and Niger in Southern Algeria more effectively. Consequently, the level of assistance for 1994 has been stepped up and extended to 20,000 beneficiaries. A further extension is foreseen for 1995 once the decision by the Algerian authorities to regroup these persons in several centres has been implemented.

28. In the meantime, UNHCR is actively exploring repatriation possibilities for Malian refugees, in particular a group of some 1,200 persons in Tamanrasset who have expressed the wish to return to northern Mali. A Repatriation Coordinator has been appointed by UNHCR as of 1 May 1994 to facilitate and coordinate activities related to the repatriation of Malian refugees from Algeria, Mauritania and Burkina Faso. For the repatriation from Algeria, a Quadripatite Agreement is to be signed in Bamako by the end of June 1994 between the two concerned Governments, UNHCR and the International Fund for Agicultural Development (IFAD), which will undertake rehabilitation activities in northern Mali.

Libyan Arab Jamahirya

29. The refugee population in the Libyan Arab Jamahirya remained stable in 1993, but it is expected that by the end of 1994 most of the Eritreans and Ethiopian refugees would have repatriated. A small number of Somalis (80 persons) have so far also registered for repatriation.

Mauritania

30. During the second part of 1993 and the beginning of 1994, the Malian refugee population continued to increase in the camps of Bassikounou, Aghor and Fassala, due to arrivals partly from northern Mali and partly of refugees who were, until then, scattered in various areas of Mauritania. The last census (February 1994) put the revised camp population at some 58,000 persons.

31. Although a Tripartite Agreement for repatriation was signed in Bamako on 6 April 1994 between the Governments of Mali and Mauritania, and UNHCR, a substantial organized repatriation operation appears unlikely in the near future in view of the current situation in northern Mali. While limited repatriation movements may occur by the end of 1994, UNHCR is nevertheless planning to provide continuous assistance in 1994 and 1995 for an average population of 60,000 Malian refugees.

Western Sahara repatriation

32. On 29 March 1994, the Security Council agreed that the Identification Commission of United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) should proceed with the identification and registration of potential voters and requested the Secretary-General to report, no later than 15 July 1994, on the progress achieved on all aspects relevant to the fulfilment of the Settlement Plan.

33. UNHCR stands ready to review its planning and budgeting for a repatriation programme within the framework of the United Nations Peace Plan. Meanwhile, as the timing of the repatriation cannot be anticipated, an allocation of $ 3.5 million for 1994 and 1995 has been proposed under General Programmes for Algeria to continue assistance to refugees from Western Sahara in the Tindouf area.

Yemen

34. The outbreak of hostilities in Yemen on 4 May 1994 disrupted UNHCR assistance activities for Somali refugees. The Al Koud camp in the Abyan Governorate found itself located very close to the front line and had to be evacuated. Refugees were initially moved to various nearby villages. On 10 June, some 3,350 of them were eventually regrouped in a temporary site, 35 kms south of Lawdar, in the Abyan Governorate. Another group of some 3,000 Somali refugees, who have been stranded in Aden since the conflict started, were provided with emergency food assistance on the spot.

35. In view of the situation in Yemen, many Somali refugees have expressed the wish to repatriate to their country. The feasibility of such an operation is being actively considered, starting with a group of some 400 Somali refugees in Aden who have registered for repatriation to North-West Somalia.

36. Further developments of the situation in Yemen, as well as actual possibilities of repatriation to Somalia, will evidently influence UNHCR's programme in the country, which will have to be adjusted in line with current events.

Regional Special Programmes

Repatriation to Afghanistan

37. Although the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran during 1992 was unprecedented in scale, over 4 million Afghans remained in exile as of January 1993. More than 1.5 million refugees are still living in camps in Pakistan and an estimated 2.5 million in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The relative stability in western Afghanistan and the introduction of the repatriation package enabled greater numbers of refugees to return from the Islamic Republic of Iran during 1993. A total of 337,495 individuals received assistance at four Iranian border exit stations while returning to Afghanistan. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that a further 268,000 refugees returned spontaneously during 1993 prior to the establishment of border stations. Due to sporadic but intense hostilities in Kabul, repatriation figures from Pakistan in 1993 were low in comparison to 1992, with only 22,259 families (132,627 individuals) surrendering their passbooks in order to benefit from the repatriation grant. Nevertheless, over 340,000 people were recorded to be returning home at major border crossing points. Overall, a total of 470,122 refugees in the region were assisted with repatriation to Afghanistan during 1993.

38. Despite the withdrawal of international staff from Kabul and some key field locations because of the uncertain security situation, UNHCR and other United Nations agencies have continued to implement rehabilitation programmes sucessfully in communities which have absorbed large numbers of returnees and internally displaced persons. UNHCR activities have focused primarily on shelter reconstruction, the rehabilitation of irrigation systems and sources for drinking water, and the repair of roads along principal routes of return through Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) which promote the rehabilitation of Afghanistan and are critical to the successful reintegration of returnees.

39. Current planning figures for return during 1994 are to provide assistance for 300,000 returnees from the Islamic Republic of Iran and 100,000 from Pakistan. Returnees will continue to benefit from a UNHCR/WFP package of cash and wheat, respectively, and a limited programme of assisted transport organized on behalf of UNHCR by the International Organization for Migration. Reintegration programmes in Afghanistan will concentrate on assistance with rehabilitation through QIPs in communities to which refugees have returned. The implementation of QIPs is planned to continue into 1995. Details of UNHCR activities for repatriation and reintegration are described in the individual country chapters for Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

Expenditure and allocations

40. During 1993 total UNHCR expenditure in South West Asia, Central Asia, North Africa and the Middle East amounted to $ 115.4 million, of which $ 57.6 million were spent under General Programmes and $ 57.8 million under Special Programmes. The revised 1994 General Programmes target amounts to $ 59.9 million. The revised requirements under Special Programmes in 1994 was estimated at $ 79.0 million. The proposed 1995 initial estimate under General Programmes amounts to $ 51.6 million.

ANNEX I
PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATION (PSA) AND
PROJECT PERSONNEL (PPE) EXPENDITURE FOR 1993
(By country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

SOUTHWEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

COUNTRY or AREA	SOURCE OF FUNDS	CATEGORY OF COSTS			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE					
		PSA	PPE	TOTAL	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXPENSES	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	OTHERS
Algeria	GP	328	89	417	312	11		42	2	50
	SP	51		51	51					
Cyprus	SP	424		424	383			37	4	
Egypt	GP	492	248	740	550	53	2	91	9	35
	SP	133		133	133					
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	GP	567	1,110	1,677	1,538	58		72	9	
	SP	86	1,415	1,501	972	151	1	264	30	83
Iraq	GP		1,124	1,124	959	30		109	4	22
	SP		1,420	1,420	1,073	63		219	13	52
Pakistan	GP	1,676	1,593	3,269	2,753	41	1	440	6	28
	SP	118	1,579	1,697	1,115	114		281	27	160
Mauritania	GP		797	797	463	53		138	10	133
	SP	62		62	62					
Yemen	GP		1,275	1,275	994	43		159	24	55
	SP	7		7	7					
North Africa	GP	0	166	166	95	3	0	12	1	55
	SP	0	169	169	85	2	0	70	3	9
Other Countries in Western Asia	GP	452	1,685	2,137	1,815	153	15	123	7	24
	SP	103	5,834	5,937	3,838	555	6	926	52	560
SUB-TOTAL	GP	3,515	8,087	11,602	9,479	445	18	1,186	72	402
	SP	984	10,417	11,401	7,719	885	7	1,797	129	864
TOTAL		4,499	18,504	23,003	17,198	1 330	25	2,983	201	1,266

ANNEX I a
PROGRAMME DELIVERY (PD) COSTS
1994 REVISED BUDGET
(By country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

SOUTHWEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

COUNTRY or AREA	SOURCES OF FUNDS			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE					
	GP	SP	TOTAL	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXPENSES	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	OTHERS
Afghanistan		2,586	2,586	2,103	134	5	234	44	66
Algeria	571		571	399	13	1	98	5	55
Cyprus		376	376	326	3		23	4	20
Egypt	930		930	710	84		97	8	31
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,901	2,358	4,259	3,566	201	3	371	37	81
Iraq	1,156	694	1,850	1,413	87	1	261	33	55
Pakistan	2,798	832	3,630	2,823	127	2	534	68	76
Mauritania	740		740	503	36		133	19	49
Yemen	1,181		1,181	870	61	2	148	41	59
Central Asian Republics		3,153	3,153	2,374	117	3	381	98	180
North Africa	166	63	229	128	5	0	24	8	64
Other Countries in Western Asia	1,747	1,643	3,390	2,568	284	17	353	46	122
TOTAL	11,190	11,705	22,895	17,783	1,152	34	2,657	411	858

ANNEX I a
PROGRAMME DELIVERY (PD) COSTS
1995 INITIAL BUDGET
(By country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

SOUTHWEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

COUNTRY or AREA	SOURCES OF FUNDS			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE						VARIATION OVER 1994/REV + (-)
	GP	SP	TOTAL	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXPENSES	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	OTHERS	
Afghanistan		3,003	3,003	2,105	131	4	223	47	493	417
Algeria	569		569	449	24	1	70	5	20	(2)
Cyprus		376	376	326	2		25	4	19	0
Egypt	946		946	758	88		92	8		16
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,928	2,381	4,309	3,580	217	2	438	39	33	50
Iraq	1,279	405	1,684	1,353	91	1	166	18	55	(166)
Pakistan	2,801	585	3,386	2,590	115	2	465	90	124	(244)
Mauritania	701		701	504	45		105	16	31	(39)
Yemen	1,178		1,178	865	69	2	142	40	60	(3)
Central Asian Republics		2,155	2,155	1,530	57	2	373	33	160	(998)
North Africa	182	67	249	144	6	0	30	11	58	20
Other Countries in Western Asia	1,983	1,407	3,390	2,658	274	18	329	43	68	0
SUB-TOTAL	11,567	10,379	21,946	16,862	1,119	32	2,458	354	1,121	(949)

1995 (INITIAL)	11,567	10,379	21,946	16,862	1,119	32	2,458	354	1,121	
INCREASE (DECREASE)*	377	(1,326)	(949)	(921)	(33)	(2)	(199)	(57)	263	
1994 (REVISED)	11,190	11,705	22,895	17,783	1,152	34	2,657	411	858	

*1995 (INITIAL) against 1994 (REVISED

ANNEX II a

PROGRAMME DELIVERY STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

(in work-years)

SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		1994 (revised)										1995 (initial)										Increase (decrease) over total
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	
AFGHANISTAN	PD-SP/TP	–	1.0	2.0	3.0	11.0	–	17.0	–	14.0	31.0	–	1.0	2.0	3.0	11.0	–	17.0	–	15.0	32.0	
	Total	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	11.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	14.0	31.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	11.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	15.0	32.0	1.0
ALGERIA	PD-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	4.0	6.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	4.0	6.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	0.5	1.0	0.8	2.3	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.5	1.0	4.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	9.0	0.7
CYPRUS	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	4.0	6.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	4.0	6.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	0.0
EGYPT	PD-GP/EP	–	1.0	–	2.0	1.0	–	4.0	1.0	8.0	13.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	1.0	–	4.0	1.0	8.0	13.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	4.5	1.0	8.0	13.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	8.0	14.0	0.5
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN	PD-GP/EP	–	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	–	5.0	4.5	8.0	17.5	–	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	–	5.0	4.0	8.0	17.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	–	12.5	14.5	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	–	13.0	15.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	2.0	4.0	–	6.0	1.2	77.8	85.0	–	–	–	2.0	4.0	–	6.0	1.0	79.0	86.0	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	13.0	5.7	98.3	117.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	13.0	5.0	100.0	118.0	1.0
IRAQ	PD-GP/EP	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	–	6.0	9.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	–	6.0	9.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	–	4.0	6.0	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	–	3.0	5.0	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.0	16.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.0	16.0	0.0
JORDAN	PD-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	2.0	–	7.0	9.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	2.0	–	7.0	9.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.0	9.0	0.0

SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		1994 (revised)										1995 (initial)										Increase (decrease) over total
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	
KUWAIT	PD-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	5.0	7.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	5.0	7.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	0.0
KYRGYSTAN	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.5	2.5	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	3.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.5
LEBANON	PD-GP/EP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	5.0	6.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	5.0	6.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.5	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.0	7.0	0.5
MAURITANIA	PD-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	7.0	9.0	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	7.0	9.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	2.0	–	2.0	–	5.0	7.0	–	–	–	–	2.0	–	2.0	–	5.0	7.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	12.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	12.0	16.0	0.0
MOROCCO	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
PAKISTAN	PD-GP/EP	1.0	–	2.0	1.0	3.0	–	7.0	1.0	12.0	20.0	1.0	–	2.0	1.0	3.0	–	7.0	1.0	12.0	20.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	2.0	3.0	3.0	–	8.0	6.0	35.0	49.0	–	–	2.0	3.0	3.0	–	8.0	6.0	34.8	48.8	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	0.1	5.0	–	5.1	–	16.0	21.1	–	–	–	–	2.7	–	2.7	–	13.5	16.2	
	Total	1.0	0.0	4.0	4.1	11.0	0.0	20.1	7.0	63.0	90.1	1.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	8.7	0.0	17.7	7.0	60.3	85.0	(5.1)
SAUDI ARABIA	PD-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	4.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	4.0	4.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	4.0	–	4.0	–	–	4.0	–	–	–	–	4.0	–	4.0	–	–	4.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	3.0	1.0	5.0	9.0	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	3.0	1.0	5.0	9.0	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	9.0	17.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	9.0	17.0	0.0
SYRIA	PD-GP/EP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	0.5	–	0.5	1.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	6.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	7.0	10.0	1.0

SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		1994 (revised)										1995 (initial)										Increase (decrease) over total
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	
TAJIKISTAN	PD-SP/TP	–	1.0	–	1.0	11.0	–	13.0	–	38.0	51.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	3.8	–	5.8	–	22.0	27.8	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	11.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	38.0	51.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	22.0	27.8	(23.2)
UZBEKISTAN	PD-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	3.0	–	5.0	8.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	3.0	–	5.0	8.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	8.0	0.0
YEMEN	PD-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	3.0	–	10.0	13.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	3.0	–	10.0	13.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	1.1	–	2.1	–	11.0	13.1	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	–	11.0	13.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.0	5.1	0.0	21.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	21.0	26.0	(0.1)
	PD-GP/EP	1.0	3.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	1.0	29.0	7.5	74.0	110.5	1.0	3.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	1.0	29.0	7.0	74.0	110.0	
	PD-GP/TP	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.0	12.6	0.0	19.6	7.0	66.3	92.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.0	14.0	0.0	21.0	7.0	68.8	96.8	
	PD-SP/TP	0.0	3.0	5.0	9.1	36.0	2.0	55.1	2.2	175.3	232.6	0.0	3.0	5.0	9.0	26.5	2.0	45.5	2.0	158.5	206.0	
GRAND TOTAL		1.0	6.0	14.0	23.1	56.6	3.0	103.7	16.7	315.6	436.0	1.0	6.0	14.0	23.0	48.5	3.0	95.5	16.0	301.3	412.8	(23.2)

PD = Programme delivery
GP = General Programmes
SP = Special Programmes

EP = Established Posts
TP = Temporary Posts
NO = Professional National Officer
GS = General Service Staff

ANNEX I b
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (AS) COSTS
1994 REVISED BUDGET
(By country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

SOUTHWEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

COUNTRY or AREA	SOURCES OF FUNDS			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE					
	GP	SP	TOTAL	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXPENSES	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	OTHERS
Afghanistan		255	255	220	16		15	3	1
Algeria	58	39	97	64	4		14	1	14
Cyprus		97	97	82			8	1	6
Egypt	139	16	155	101		2	30	2	20
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	448	192	640	506	38		87	9	
Iraq	427		427	325			91	11	
Pakistan	496	377	873	657	61	3	119	26	7
Mauritania	158	143	301	265	15		17	2	2
Yemen	107		107	78	10		10	2	7
Central Asian Republics		587	587	392	13		130	12	40
North Africa	0	63	63	47	1	0	10	3	2
Other Countries in Western Asia	333	256	589	364	119	9	58	5	34
TOTAL	2,166	2,025	4,191	3,101	277	14	589	77	133

ANNEX I b
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (AS) COSTS
1995 INITIAL BUDGET
(By country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

SOUTHWEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

COUNTRY or AREA	SOURCES OF FUNDS			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE						VARIATION OVER 1994/REV + (-)
	GP	SP	TOTAL	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXPENSES	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	OTHERS	
Afghanistan		226	226	198	12		14	2		(29)
Algeria	57	39	96	71	5		14	1	5	(1)
Cyprus		102	102	81	1		12	2	6	5
Egypt	153	16	169	102	0	2	41	3	21	14
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	482	141	623	453	41	1	102	8	18	(17)
Iraq	548		548	364			166	18		121
Pakistan	522	331	853	650	42	4	87	25	45	(20)
Mauritania	181	60	241	184	12		35	5	5	(60)
Yemen	98		98	79	7		10	2		(9)
Central Asian Republics		421	421	338	8		69	6		(166)
North Africa	0	62	62	47	1	0	10	4	0	(1)
Other Countries in Western Asia	435	251	686	411	136	8	83	9	39	97
SUB-TOTAL	2,476	1,649	4,125	2,978	265	15	643	85	139	(66)
1995 (INITIAL)	2,476	1,649	4,125	2,978	265	15	643	85	139	
INCREASE (DECREASE)*	310	(376)	(66)	(123)	(12)	1	54	8	6	
1994 (REVISED)	2,166	2,025	4,191	3,101	277	14	589	77	133	

*1995 (INITIAL) against 1994 (REVISED)

ANNEX II b

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

(in work years)

SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST		1994 (revised)											1995 (initial)											Increase (decrease) over total (excl JPO)
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
AFGHANISTAN	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0		–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
ALGERIA	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		
	AS-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.5	0.5		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.5
CYPRUS	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
EGYPT	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	9.0	11.0		–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	9.0	11.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0	0.7	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	12.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	12.0	0.7	0.0
IRAQ	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	4.0	4.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	4.0	4.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
JORDAN	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
KUWAIT	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
LEBANON	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
MAURITANIA	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0		–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.4	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.0

SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST		1994 (revised)											1995 (initial)											Increase (decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
MOROCCO	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	–	1.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	–	1.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
PAKISTAN	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	2.0	–	–	2.0	1.0	6.0	9.0		–	–	–	2.0	–	–	2.0	1.0	5.0	8.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0	1.9	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0	0.1	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	10.0	14.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	9.0	13.0	0.1	(1.0)
SAUDI ARABIA	AS-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	0.5	–	–	0.5		–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	1.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5
TAJIKISTAN	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0		–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
UZBEKISTAN	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.5	2.5		–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.5	2.5		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
SYRIA	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
YEMEN	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	1.0		–	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	1.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	AS-GP/EP	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	3.0	28.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	3.0	27.0	35.0	0.0	
	AS-GP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	
	AS-SP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	17.5	22.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	17.5	22.5	1.2	
GRAND TOTAL		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.5	1.0	9.5	4.0	46.0	59.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.0	1.0	10.0	4.0	45.5	59.5	1.2	0.0

AS = Administrative support
GP = General Programmes
SP = Special Programmes
EP = Established Posts
TP = Temporary Posts

JPO = Junior Professional Officer
NO = Professional National Officer
GS = General Service Staff